THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

No. 37, Vol. XXXV. Tuesday, September 16, 1873. Price One Penny.

AN EXCURSION PARTY AND UTAH AGRICULTURE.

The New York Agricultural Editorial Party, on invitation of the President and Board of Directors of the D. A. & M. Society, met with a number of prominent gentlemen of this city, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at eight o'clock last night (Aug. 14th). Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon was called to the chair, and he opened the proceedings with a short speech appropriate to the occasion.

At the request of members of the party, Hon. W. Woodruff, President of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, had prepared the following address for the occasion, which was read by Colonel David McKenzie:—

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Editorial Party:

In the name of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, we bid you welcome to our Mountain Home. It affords us much pleasure to have associations and friendly greetings with our agricultural brethren. As suggested by your honorable party we submit a few items of information concerning Utah.

IMMIGRATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the year 1846, the Latter-day Saints left Illinois to seek a home in the Far West. Arriving at the Missouri River near Omaha, Capt. Allen, of the U. S. Army, met us with a requisition from the war department for a battalion to march to the Pacific to sustain our country's flag in the war then pending with Mexico. The enthusiastic response made by our men to the requisition of their country, so crippled the Immigrating Company as to render it impossible to proceed that year, but in the spring of 1847 President Brigham Young, at the head of 143 pioneers, started in advance of the main company in search of a place of settlement, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on the 24th of July.

AREA, POPULATION, ETC.

Utah Territory extends from the 37th to the 42nd parallel of north latitude, and from the 109th to the 114th degree of west longitude. Its area is about 70,000 square miles. The official census taken early in March, 1872, gave us a population of 105,229. The immigration and increase of 1872, would add to these figures 5,000, and for the current year an addition of 3,000, making a total, in round numbers, of 113,000 souls.

The proportion of land which has

been considered susceptible of cultivation is very small indeed. Perhaps at the present time there is not much in excess of 220,000 acres under cultivation, the general character of the Territory being that of mountain and desert. Some tracts of fine, rich soil fail to produce crops, owing to the presence of alkali and other mineral substances, which encrust the surface of the ground; but experiments towards reclaiming such lands have been made with very satisfactory results.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of the Territory has been carried on at heavy expense, incurred by irrigation, much of the land having to be watered once or twice to produce the small grains, and oftener to produce Indian corn and roots. The increase of rains of late years, however, has tended to reduce the heavy expenses attendant upon irrigation.

Wheat is the great staple product of the Territory. The principal varieties raised are the white and red Taos, white club, Chili and seven headed. The Taos and white club are indigenous to the Mexican soil, and are very fine varieties, weighing from 60 to 63 pounds to the bushel.

The varieties of barley grown are the bearded and bald, not unfrequently producing 80 bushels to the acre.

Oats grow finely, the varieties experimented upon lately are the Norway and Surprise, the latter proving much the better, and getting into general cultivation.

The following estimate was made for 1872 of the number of acres under cultivation in the various crops:

Wheat	75,000
Barley	9,000
Oats...	15,000
Indian Corn	12,000
Hay...	99,000
Potatoes	8,000
Fruits, vegetable and small crops	10,000
Total acreage,	228,000

And the average yield per acre was also estimated as follows:

Wheat, bushels	23
Barley "	35
Oats "	31
Indian Corn"	20
Potatoes "	150
Hay, one and a half tons wild, cultivated two tons.	

HORTICULTURAL.

Carrots, beets, cabbages, onions and turnips grow very prolifically and excellent in quality, and are raised in quantity in the order named, one thousand bushels of carrots or of beets being considered a fair average crop. Peas, beans, radishes, lettuce and other products of the kitchen garden also do well.

We have very choice selections of fruit, including all the leading summer, fall, and winter varieties.

Amongst the many favorite apples here, for summer, are the Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, and Red June; for fall, Maiden's Blush, Porter and Gravenstein; for winter, Esopus Spitzenberg, R. I. Greening, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Bellflower and Northern Spy.

In pears the Bartlett leads.

In apples and pears the favorites east generally do well here.

In cherries the Duke's and Morello's take the lead for hardiness and productiveness. Heart's and Bigarreaus in favorable locations do very well.

In peaches the Early Crawford, Early York, Troth's Early, Hales' Early, and a seedling named Carrington's Early Red, are fine and ripen in September. There are also cultivated some splendid late varieties. Peaches ripen on the benches two weeks in advance of those on the bottom lands.

The apricots are now in season, and will generally equal the specimens that are before you.

The Isabella, Delaware, Iona and Concord grapes yield favorably, the mission or California grape yields abundantly, but requires protection in the winter. Many citizens raise a few of the exotics with success. In Southern Utah, however, the exotics are raised in profusion.

The Lancashire varieties of gooseberries are produced in abundance, and are seldom attacked with mildew. The leading variety is the Whitesmith.

Currants are raised plentifully, the Red and White Dutch and White Grape take the lead.

Raspberries are very prolific, as well as strawberries, although this

year the latter have been a partial failure, owing to late frosts.

Arboriculture and floriculture are in embryo, although for the last two or three years visible signs of life are manifest. The few bouquets, presented by Mr. Reading, are fair specimens of what is produced outside of the greenhouse.

The principal shade trees are the black or yellow locust and box elder or ash leaf maple, the cotton-wood being generally superseded by the Lombardy poplar or Balm of Gilead.

For further items we take pleasure in referring you to the printed matter which accompanies this, and which will be delivered to Mr. Williams for distribution among you, including the Society's premium list for 1873, the University Catalogue for 1871 (the latest published), and the Territorial School Report for the same year, also a paper on the Reclamation of Mineral Lands.

With best wishes for your enjoyment, and a pleasant visit to our Territory, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient servants,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President.

R. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

Mr. Hen. J. Williams responded in behalf of the party, sincerely thanking the Society and citizens there for the courtesy and hospitalities which had been so lavishly bestowed upon them, rendering their visit to Utah the "gem of their trip." He eulogized the energy and heroic perseverance of a people who had wrested from this barren region so comfortable a subsistence, and who had made the desert to blossom as a fruitful field. He alluded to his visit three years ago, with another editorial party. The company with whom he was now associated had not come in the interest of politics, but to look at the hills and valleys, the farms, gardens, orchards and vineyards, the mines and manufactures. He assured the people that the company had no prejudices, and the kindness shown them would certainly remove any lingering feeling of doubt whether the Mormons were a liberal and generous people. He alluded to the extensive mining interests which had all grown up since his last visit, and expressed great astonishment at the horticultural display witnessed, also the floricultural efforts on Mr. Jennings' place in Salt Lake City, as truly wonderful, and which they had not seen surpassed since they left New York.

Mr. Cannon introduced Hon. Geo. A. Smith as the gentleman who planted the first potato in this country.

Mr. Smith remarked that the first planting was done near the spot where we were enjoying ourselves so pleasantly this evening. Three plows were broken the first half hour, the location was so dry; a dam was erected near where the Eagle gate stands, and a ditch was cut to run water over the land, which made the latter so miry that men and cattle could not move across it. A part of the original ditch now runs through the Historian's office lot. The pioneers, on account of the Indians, located in a fort, enclosing, for that purpose, ten acres of ground, around the outside of which were erected dwelling-houses, and a ditch was run out with the plow three-quarters of a mile to the fort; but the thirsty earth absorbed so much water that it took two and a half days for the stream to reach the fort, and a committee appointed to examine the creeks reported that the volume of water issuing from the mountains on the east of our valley was only sufficient to water 800 acres of land.

President Smith said he was glad to have people from all parts of the world visit us, and learn for themselves whether we were semi-savages, or intelligent, industrious citizens. This people had exerted all their powers to build the U.P.R.R., and it had done us much good. We had been brought into direct contact with our American brethren, and much prejudice had been broken down. We were busily engaged building railroads, and every ten miles built to the United States developed new mines, which were almost valueless without railway facilities. As railroad enterprises extended we would be advertised, and our neighbors would learn that we were honest and industrious. When

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industrious people were acquainted with each other they were more apt to be friends than enemies.

Mr. Hoopes said he remembered the beautiful view that broke upon him, when he emerged from the mountains and entered this lovely valley. He was unable to offer a horticultural suggestion, but having partaken of the luscious apricots and gooseberries which were in season, he pronounced them delicious; but thought, however, there was a scarcity of flowers. The collections of Mr. Jennings and others were exceptions. He averred that, at a very small expense, many could add a few flowers which would throw a charm around their homes that would make them more dear, and greatly enhance their beauty.

Mr. S. R. Wells made a few remarks.

Gen. Barnum spoke humorously, and gave his views in relation to Salt Lake once being a great inland sea. Talking of schools, he remembered but a few years ago of going to school in Ohio, when he had to sit on pan-cheon seats, with his toes swinging in mid-air, unable to reach the floor. Wondered if the people in the East would give Utah half the time they needed to have good schools. He dilated at some length on the rock-ribbed ridges full of mineral wealth, which were being developed in these mountains, and expected shortly to see a vast population here.

The whole party then retired to Representatives' Hall, where they partook of a fine collation of fruits, &c., after President Geo. A. Smith had pronounced a blessing upon it.

While thus engaged a party of children, under the direction of Prof. C. J. Thomas, sang some pieces very delightfully, to the great enjoyment of the party, and Mr. Colman made a very able speech, and was followed by Hon. Thomas Fitch, in a humorous address.

The whole affair seemed to be much enjoyed by all who participated.

The party left this morning on a trip over the Utah Southern Railroad. —*Deseret Evening News.*

OFFICIAL ROGUES IN UTAH.

THE WORK OF NEWMAN AND GRANT AMONG THE MORMONS—EX-UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BATES AND HIS ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES—RANK CORRUPTION UNVEILED.

(Correspondence of the New York Sun.)

Salt Lake City, July 23.—When it was stated in the Senate of the United States last winter that ex-Associate Justice Strickland of Utah had resigned, not because his office would not support him, but because he had made too much money out of it, the Senator who ventured the assertion was better informed than the general public as to the moral obliquity of the officials whom Grant's sycophants have succeeded in barnacling upon this Territory. That legal cases involving millions of dollars, mines of unknown but admittedly great value being at stake, could be decided before they came to trial by placing a sufficient sum of money "where it would do the most good," has been a generally admitted fact here for nearly two years. But it was not until a couple of days ago that definite charges were publicly made, and the making of them has created decided sensation.

George C. Bates, ex-United States District Attorney for Utah, in his official capacity, suspected corruption, talked of it, and threatened to have indictments found. He demanded a Grand Jury to investigate offences against the laws of the United States, polygamy included, but was check-mated by the Third District Court, over which Chief Justice McKean presides, the Clerk of the Court treating the application for a Grand Jury with contempt, and the Court declining to

direct the Clerk to issue a venire. By a recent gross attack of McKean's from the bench against Bates, the latter was practically absolved from official obligations to be silent, and he opened out with a list of direct charges. A brief history of the motives actuating the accuser and accused is in order.

Soon after Mr. Bates came to Utah as District Attorney, late in 1871, he became aware that the prosecutions against the leading Mormons on charges of murder, adultery, and lascivious cohabitation were being

CONDUCTED ILLEGALLY;

that the indictments against them were illegal; and the entire proceedings were without sanction of law; while the prosecutions, had in the name of the United States, were being carried on without funds. He declined being a party to the hanging of men on such indictments, before illegal juries that could not be paid, and on no better evidence than the testimony of the notorious murderer and outlaw, Bill Hickman, with such other suborned witnesses as could be procured. But he proposed to go to Washington and seek authority and money from Congress to continue the prosecutions legally, or else instructions to drop them.

He left this city for that purpose during that winter, but before he had been gone two days, the press agent, a creature of McKean's, attacked him by telegraph and denounced him as being in the pay of the Mormons. McKean followed to Washington, and there the struggle fairly commenced. The resignation of Bates was demanded. He declined, without reasons being given; and it was decided to have a test case forwarded on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States and tried to decide the question of law involved. The Englebrecht case was thus forwarded, and the decision

SUSTAINED THE POSITION

taken by Bates, on every point, while the decisions of McKean for a year and half were overturned. Both came back here after some time, but McKean has practically disregarded the Supreme Court decision, and has merely refused juries instead of impaneling them illegally. Bates was subsequently removed, not being in harmony with the favorites of the Rev. Dr. Newman, and has since been the objective point of the grossest and most persistent attacks from the bench and the entire corrupt official Ring of the Territory. A few weeks since he published a card charging that he knew of official corruption, and was anxious to be relieved of official responsibility, that he might expose it. This was a direct challenge to McKean, but the latter, a few days later, after Bates had given evidence in a mining case before him, took occasion to pervert a portion of Bates' testimony, alluded to this card, and charged from the bench that Bates had said, under oath, that he knew of "no official corruption whatever, by any official whatever, in Utah;" Bates' statement being that he knew of no official corruption in that particular case.

This brought a crisis, which has resulted in Mr. Bates publishing a portion of what he knows, and from which there is a likelihood of important information relative to official rascality here coming to light. So much for the motives. I will now give you Bates' charges seriatim, with some explanatory notes and additions, that will render them more intelligible to readers at a distance from this point.

CORRUPT JUDGES.

After giving a history of the situation prior to his removal from office, which I have condensed above, he says:—

"First—I aver that most grave charges of official corruption against two United States officials of Utah were preferred to the Attorney-General by telegraph in 1871; the charges were in sitting in judgment in mining cases where *they were themselves interested*, and that an order was issued to investigate the charges made, and if found true, to remove them both; but before the order was executed the Rev. Dr. Newman intervened at Long Branch, and the matter was dropped. The telegraphic charges were from a United States Senator, and were on file a year ago in the Department of

Justice, and are there now unless abstracted."

The "two United States officials" referred to were Judges Mc Kean and Strickland. The latter had been "located" by the alleged discoverer, in a valuable mining claim in Ophir district, East Cañon, known as the "Silver Shield." The same ground was claimed by other parties, as having been previously located by them in conformity with the district mining laws, as the "Velocipede." Strickland sold out his claim to McKean for a trifling sum, and when litigation arose between the Velocipede claimants and the Silver Shield claimants, Judge McKean being one of the latter, he politely turned over the hearing of the case to Judge Strickland, also a party interested; and all the litigation had in the matter was before Strickland, who had sold to McKean and was believed still to have an actual interest in the mine, or McKean, who had bought from Strickland. The result was a compromise, by which the Velocipede claimants felt they were robbed of their just rights; but as there was no chance for an impartial trial they bit their lips, swore roundly, and accepted the alternative. Wm. M. Stewart, United States Senator from Nevada, was the party that preferred the charge by telegraph, and instructions, it is understood, were given at the time for the removal of both, but ecclesiastical influence triumphed.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

Mr. Bates' next charge is:—

"I aver that large peculations of the mails and post office have occurred here since I came, in one instance, a package of $10,000 being lost; that time after time, money orders have been stolen, and yet no one has ever been prosecuted for these offences. In one or more instances clerks detected in robbing the mail have been permitted to go, and crimes, if not actually condoned, have been overlooked. I do not charge the special mail agent with any deviation of duty, but the records of the District Attorney's office and the names of many witnesses will prove that a very large number of losses have occurred here, but no single prosecution has ever been made."

The gravest part of this, perhaps, lies in the fact that justice is obstructed by McKean, who will not allow a grand jury to investigate such offences, nor indeed any violations of law, in his district. The United States Marshal is here, fully empowered to draw jurors; government is willing to pay for the six days of each term prescribed by law; the jury law of the Territory is sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court, but no order for a grand jury issues from the Clerk's office, and criminals go unwhipped of justice.

DEFRAUDING THE UNITED STATES.

Again Mr. Bates charges:—

"I aver that large bodies of coal lands worth a heavy amount of money, not in market at all, have been illegitimately spirited away under false pretences, and are now held against the United States as private property, by a combination of those who bought them at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in fraud of the laws of the United States, and that even now this process of robbing the United States of its coal land is going on.

This implicates Maxwell, the Register of the Land Office here; Overton, Receiver of public Moneys, and others; though it is alleged that Maxwell has been made a tool of and has not received his share of the plunder. The coal lands referred to, mainly in Sanpete, one of the southern counties, are in the aggregate worth an immense sum of money, and have been entered for the partners in the "job" by individuals as agricultural lands, thus robbing the public treasury.

STEALING GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

Next he says:—

"I aver and charge that the timber lands of Utah during the last eighteen months have been stripped, in utter violation of the laws of the United States and a circular published by me as United States District Attorney, from the Land Department, and that no attempt has ever been made to enforce the laws of the United States against such trespasses upon the public lands."

This is another illustration of the lack of a grand jury to inquire into such offences and present indictments,

and as a result the public are robbed by reckless adventurers, who feel secure enough while the present official regime is in power.

The fourth charge is :—

"I charge that a Government official of Utah purloined from my desk, during my absence at the east, a public document belonging to the archives of the Attorney General's Department, had it copied, then certified to by other officials, and then sold it to a New York newspaper for money.

The paltry character of this transaction leaves it scarcely worth a paragraph; yet it shows how contemptible, as well as corrupt, are some of the official specimens which our Long Branch President inflicts upon the people. The document was an affidavit, was stolen by means of a key fitting the District Attorney's desk, and was sold for $250, its correctness having been first certified to by a couple of other officials, that the buyer might be assured he was securing the genuine article.

WORSE AND WORSE.

The next charge is an exceedingly grave one. It reads :—

"I further charge and aver that in 1872 a corrupt bargain was made in this city between two of the leading officials of Utah, by which a large sum of money was to be, and was actually, put up in a bank in this city, and also a bond payable out of the products of a certain mine, whenever an injunction should be granted, and a receiver appointed by the other official in that case; that a retaining fee was paid to the person who was to manipulate the matter; that an argument was heard in the cause, the injunction and receiver refused, and thereupon a different arrangement was made. Is this official corruption in Utah?"

To fully explain this charge it will be necessary to say that the Flagstaff mine, Little Cottonwood, is held to be one of the richest in Utah, its shares being at present some thirty per cent. premium in the London market. J. W. Haskins, of Vallejo, California, well known in the west as "Prior Titles," from his penchant for purchasing old mining titles and then laying claim to the property on the strength of them, in this way preferred a claim to the Flagstaff mine, as he had done to the Emma. He sought an injunction against the Flagstaff Company, and believed evidently that the shortest way to obtain it was by purchasing judicial and official influence. So he retained Governor Woods as an attorney in the case, paying him, if I am not mistaken, $635 as a retaining fee, with a promise of $5,000 more. It being understood that the Governor has power to re-district the Federal judges when he deems it necessary, it was probably considered that such an influence might have its weight with the immaculate Strickland, who by a perverse decision might render himself liable to be sent to Beaver, away in the southern part of the Territory, where there was little civilization and where whisky was dear and not very plenty at that time. Besides this, it is said that Haskins agreed to have

$60,000 FORTHCOMING

in the event of a decision "according to law and justice," which meant the granting of the injunction. He accordingly deposited $10,000 in cash in one of the banks in town and a bond for $50,000 more to meet his obligation. But it is believed that the Flagstaff Company "went him two better," and, not troubling themselves with bonds, put up $62,000 in cash. I need scarcely say that Mr. Haskins failed to get his injunction. Shortly afterward Judge Strickland, from his very liberal salary of $3,000 a year, was able to purchase a handsome residence in Provo, at a cost of some $8,000, and other addenda requisite to maintain the dignity of a Judge. This is the same Judge who bought his position from his predecessor, T. J. Drake, of Michigan, giving his note for the price—$2,800—which is not yet paid—and who while judge, when on a drunken spree, went into a larger beer saloon in this town, impanelled a mock jury, and went through the formality of holding court with all imaginable drunken gravity, and to the infinite pleasure of the assembled crowd. He was never removed, but held the position until he resigned last winter.

CONCLUDED ON PAGE 587.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1873.

THE DIVORCE CASE IN CHANCERY.

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CERTAIN lawyers, judges, editors and other conspirators who have co-operated to work mischief and, if possible, to carry out their pet scheme of breaking to pieces the Church and kingdom of God now on the earth, and especially of injuring the servants of the Almighty, have had, recently, something in hand which they no doubt considered a "sweet morsel" and which, to their hopeful imaginations, promised gigantic results in their favor. This "sweet morsel" is the sensational report very recently in circulation touching the domestic affairs of President Brigham Young. The "morsel" was telegraphed from the place of its birth—Salt Lake City—far and wide, and we, in England, tasted thereof, as it was served up, with suitable preparation, through the British press.

Now, we frequently hear of domestic troubles—and troubles that cannot be termed domestic, but decidedly immoral,—associated with the names of persons in high standing and repute, both in this country and America, and persons, too, professing Christianity as much so as President Young, though perhaps not practicing it so much as he does, but the excitement attending such disclosures is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the commotion and talk that this "sweet morsel" has created. There is more noise made over the domestic affairs of a person who is reported to have seventeen wives than over the affairs of an individual who is the possessor of only one wife, and, yet, the chances are seventeen to one against the former, as a natural consequence. He has seventeen different dispositions to consider, while the one-wifed man has but one disposition to consider. Should it not therefore be a matter for greater astonishment and excitement on the occurrence of domestic difficulty on the part of the latter, than on the occurrence of similar difficulty with the seventeen-wived individual? More credit we say to the man who can preserve his domestic equanimity with better success among his numerous family relations, than to the man who is less successful with his meagre household.

Like everything else in the shape of scandal, relating to the people of Utah, this circumstance is, without any charity, or even reflection, put down as another evidence of the immorality of the "Mormons." Anything sensational, no matter how false or absurd the report in circulation may be, is swallowed eagerly. Besides, it is always looked upon as *the* solution to the great problem and the very thing that will crush to pieces the "Mormon" system. It is not often that our enemies have the opportunity of witnessing or chronicling an affair of this kind, that is, so far the Latter-day Saints are

concerned; but judging by the bad character almost universally attributed to the Saints, and the peculiarity of their domestic relations, one might naturally suppose—if we take the world as our standard—that such circumstances would be more frequent than they are. The reported oppression and bondage of the women living in the plural marriage state in Utah, borne out, it is said, by the "abject misery depicted on their countenances," we should suppose might produce not a single case only, but many of such cases as the one in question. Besides, much desired difficulties of this kind are not unfrequent because efforts are wanting to promote their rise; on the contrary, there are lawyers, judges and others of the same ilk who have plotted and worked for years past, with commendable zeal and with a devotion worthy of a better cause, to bring about such hoped-for difficulties. We might naturally suppose, inasmuch as efforts have not been wanting on the part of lawyers and other "ringites" to disturb the domestic tranquility of the polygamous "Mormons," that the glittering prospect of possessing the many thousands of dollars, as in the case recently before the District Court of Utah, would be too great a temptation to be resisted by the "down-trodden women of Utah," who are said to be anxiously looking forward to the time when polygamy will be buried. We have understanding enough of the character of woman to know that she is not organized so as to submit quietly to such horrible indignities as are said to be heaped on the heads of the "poor women of Utah," especially when the way of escape from them is open before her, and knowing that by taking that way she may find "a sweet haven of rest" and lots of money into the bargain.

Anti-"Mormons" were in high glee over this family matter of President Young's. After many repeated and ignominious failures they thought, when they heralded the glad tidings abroad, that they would receive full compensation in this divorce case. They had never dared to hope for such a golden chance as this. Before, they had to resort to packed juries, *habeas corpuses*, false imprisonment and many more such illegal measures to carry out their cherished designs, but this matter of divorce they thought could be sufficiently amplified to assume tremendous proportions and be made the means of filling their pockets with "Mormon" money and putting an end to "Mormon" polygamy. Their plans were laid and everything was progressing admirably as they supposed, but their foresight was not equal to the dispensation of Providence. Again there is confusion in their ranks, and their evil purposes are for the present overruled. The Judge, a stranger among them, and as yet incorrupted by the influences of his unworthy predecessors, and acting in opposition to the corrupt decisions of such "immaculate" judges as McKean, Strickland and Hawley, actually overturned the "little arrangement" by turning it over to the court to which it legally belonged, namely, the Probate Court. Disheartening as this ruling may be to the lawyers, etc., they must submit until new and illegal plans can be concocted for obtaining possession of the much desired fees, alimony, &c.

The Lord has, from the commencement of his Work in this age of the world until the present time, been actively defending his people, so long as they have served him. The enemies of the Saints have met with repeated failures when they have engaged themselves in a work of opposition to the Cause the Saints have espoused, but strange to say they can not see, or will not realize the testimony they thus receive of God's interposition in behalf of those whom they derisively style "Mormons," but who are the Saints of the Most High.

Men and women have suffered reproach, persecution and even death in the days of the Prophet Joseph Smith, also in the days of the Prophet Brigham Young, because of their belief in that most unpopular of religions, the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and if the Saints do not meet with the ill-favor of the world, or if the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints should become as popular with the unrighteous as are the systems of men, it will be because they have forsaken the faith of the Gospel. But so far from such an event transpiring, the great latter-day work of the Lord, in which they are engaged, will go forth in its accomplishment until all has been fulfilled that "has been spoken by the mouths of all the Holy Prophets since the world began."

J. C. G.

"ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS."—We shall have ready and on hand, in the course of a few days, several thousand copies of a work prepared and written by President George A. Smith, and which has already had a very large sale in America, two Editions having been printed there in little more than one year. We are now about to publish the first English edition, presuming that the work will be of interest and benefit to our English Saints, and also prove a capital work for sale to persons who may be desirous of investigating our doctrines and learning more correctly than they can by newspaper and other biased reports concerning the "rise, progress and travels of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints" and the "settlement of Salt Lake Valley." It will be printed in pamphlet form and will contain over seventy pages of reading matter.

The Book Agents in all the Conferences and Branches throughout the Mission are expected, as opportunity offers, to advise the Saints and others of the publication of this interesting work, and send their orders to this Office. The prices, wholesale and retail, are, to Book Agents, per dozen, 4s.; for a single copy, 4½d. The latter is the price at which the Book Agents are expected to sell, except in cases where distance may make the transit too expensive to do so; in which event we presume the purchasers will not object to pay the difference.

THE JOURNAL OF DISCOURSES.—The first number of the sixteenth volume of this publication will be issued with the present number of the STAR. We have no doubt that it will be hailed with satisfaction by all who have subscribed for it in the past. We hope to be able to continue the publication of the *Journal* fortnightly for some time at least, inasmuch as we have already on hand a large supply of sermons and discourses, delivered by the First Presidency and Twelve, in Utah Territory.

APPOINTMENT.—Elder B. W. Carrington is appointed Traveling Elder in the London Conference until otherwise directed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

20, Bishop's Grove, London,
September 8, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—I am happy to state that I am in the very best of health and enjoying my labors in this Conference. The meetings are generally very well attended, and the spirit of the Lord is in our midst.

Sabbath schools are being extended to all the Branches where there are facilities for so doing and the Saints are taking an interest in them, especially the children.

The first Sabbath in each month is appointed as a day of prayer and fasting before the Lord, and I think it is observed by most of the Saints.

I feel that we can accomplish all that is required of us, if God be with us; hence I feel to so live that I can enjoy much of His Spirit.

Your son, B. W., was with us last night, at North London Branch, and delivered a very spirited and interesting discourse, which was listened to with great attention by all.

A visit from you at any time would be very pleasant to us and no doubt very interesting to the Saints.

With kind regards to yourself and the brethren in the Office, I remain, as ever, your brother in the Gospel.

L. J. HERRICK.

Bradford, September 11, 1873.

Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—We held a general Priesthood meeting here on Sunday last. The brethren from the surrounding Branches came together in the morning; we held three meetings during the day, the Saints from the adjacent districts assembled for afternoon and evening service. We had a profitable time together.

We have divided this part of the Conference into two missionary districts, with a President over each district, for the purpose of spreading the Gospel more effectually, if possible, or in other words, gleaning as many of the villages as have been preached and re-preached to years ago.

We intend to hold a Priesthood meeting in the Hull district soon. We intend also, next week, to organize a Branch at Morley, near Leeds.

Six or seven have been added by baptism since my last writing. The average standing in the Church of the members of this Conference is six and a half years.

Number of Saints in this Conference who have been in the Church under one year	47
Number, who have been in the Church over 1 and under 5 years	93
Number, over 5 and under 10 years	107
Number, over 10 and under twenty years	50
Number, over 20 and upwards	25
Total of members in the Conference	322

Of the members ten per cent. only are tithe-payers; twenty-one per cent. observe the Word of Wisdom, and thirty per cent. of the children in the Conference attend the Sunday schools. Most of the Branches are so scattered that it is impossible in all, to keep up the Sunday schools, and that accounts for the small number of children in attendance.

Your Brother,

M. H. HARDY.

OFFICIAL ROGUES IN UTAH.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 583.]

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Bates further says:—

"I charge and aver that information was given to a late judge of the Territory, to myself and many others of the citizens of Utah, by a leading agent of one of the largest and wealthiest firms in the United States, of a much graver offence against one of the United States officers, at that time, and the name of the informer, the character of the crime, and all the circumstances were given. This charge had reference to a case in court involving large sums of money, in which it was also said that a sham trial took place after the real issues had been first settled between the parties in the suit.

In this accusation we have perhaps the gravest of all. If your readers can imagine a private conference in the Astor House, New York, between one of the shrewdest of far Western Senators, a New England banker of notoriety as a keen mining speculator, and a Utah Judge, whose record was even then tainted with corruption,

in which future judicial decisions had to be considered, they may be able to arrive at a conclusion not far from correct. To publish detailed facts of the matter at present would defeat the ends of justice, but the people have a right to demand that the whole shamelessly corrupt transaction—of which the Brook'yn records will furnish part of the evidence—should be sifted to the bottom.

DEFRAUDING THE INDIANS.

The last charge in this catalogue of accusations is as follows:—

"I further charge that in the spring and summer of 1872, by reason of illegitimate conduct on the part of one or both officers of the Indian Department in this Territory, the Indians were compelled to buy their food at enormous prices, were finally starved out, and so left their reservation, came down into the settlements, begged and roamed about, until an Indian war was imminent, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of Gen. Morrow and the keen sagacity and gallantry of Gen. Ord prevented it; that the United States contractor for the department suffered large losses, and made constant complaints to me; and taking the statements of the Indian agents, each against the other, and the facts furnished by the contractor and other officers of the United States, the evidence was complete of the grossest maladministration in that department at that time, which very nearly precipitated an Indian war."

Mr. Bates might have charged much more, and have fallen short of the facts. He might have told of an official purchasing three hundred head of cattle for the Indians last year, which the Indians never received; and of another, when contracting for supplies, kindly granting the contract to a brother of his clerk, giving a nice opportunity for a pleasant and profitable three-handed game.

Mr. Bates, indeed, might have told, and possibly yet may tell a great deal more. He might have informed the public how the last United States Marshal before the present one—J. M. Orr—a recognized leader of the official ring, received $9,000 from Government to be disbursed, and in eleven months contrived to disburse about $,8000 of it for private and personal purposes, which his bondsmen were compelled to pay through the exertions of Bates, after others of the official gang had thrown every imaginable difficulty in the way. And he might have exposed the conspiracy that has been working for over a year to place power in the hands—the *very* clean hands—of this same combination to effect one of the hugest legal robberies of the age.

GRANT KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

The President has had the character of these officials laid before him; he is fully informed of their robberies and disregard of law or official obligations; but they remain here, as Casey does in Louisiana, and as scores of others do in various offices, held there by the influence of favorites or the strength of kinship, with the prospect of continuing in place as long as the President himself. But will Congress dare to sanction such infamy?

JOHN W. YOUNG INTERVIEWED.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 567.]

WHO IS AMELIA?

"Was Amelia the cause of any trouble in the household?" asked the *Herald* representative, with some little trepidation, which a man naturally feels when asking for a strange woman, not knowing whose mother, sister or daughter she may be, and that, too, with the familiarity which the present case seemed to demand.

"She has always been a very worthy member of the family," replied Mr. Young. "She has never been the cause of any disturbance, and Aun Eliza's allegations regarding Amelia are entirely without foundation in fact. On the other hand, Eliza's troubles have arisen from the interference of fanatics, whose business seems to be

to make dissensions in the Mormon Church."

THE MORMON CHURCH.

"What is the condition of the faith?"

"When we consider all the abuse and scandal which has been heaped upon our Church and faith, I must say that the elements of discord which almost all other sects—the Catholics excepted—have sown among us has not taken any root. I am very proud to say that all efforts to break up or impair our family relations have failed. We are as united as ever."

"Who are these men whom you say are treating you as heathen?" asked the *Herald* representative.

"They visit Salt Lake City principally as representatives of religious bodies. If these same men were to act among the New Yorkers as they deport themselves among us they would not be regarded as fitting associates with other Christians. So anxious are they to make proselytes that they even

THROW OFF THE GARB OF SANCTITY

and descend to all manner of low tricks. If the Churches desire to convert us they must send better representatives among us. I will gladly say in all justice that such men do not represent the Christian people of the East. Those that we see are simply meddling and officious intruders, who employ any means to disseminate strife."

"Do they accept Mormon hospitality?"

"Certainly; they preach in our churches and accept favors of every kind from us and never give us any manner of credit for even the hospitality of the Arab."

"Do they abuse your faith from your own pulpits?"

"No; that would not be tolerated. They wait until they get home; then they do not spare the lash. Large donations have been made by our Church toward the erection of houses of worship for other faiths. I know that my father contributed toward the erection of the Catholic church."

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IS GOOD.

"What are your educational advantages and how are they managed?" asked the *Herald* representative.

"Our Territory has more schools than any other State or Territory in the Union as regards its quota of population. Our people are progressive in science, art and literature. We were driven out into the undeveloped desert, and the first generation had very little opportunity for improving their minds. But we believe in intelligence; we despise ignorance. The story that our people are kept in ignorance, as the slaves were in the South, is false. It is true that my school days were few; but, as I said before, there were no advantages for education. When we went to Utah we found a new country; we had to work, we were without money and all the world was against us. We had to make our own roads, where we can now afford to pay for having them built. This age of toil has all passed and we now turn our attention to learning. Our schools are better than those of any other Territory. It is true that a great many of the older people were men of hard work, accustomed to toil, and whose education was almost totally deficient.

NO FEAR OF OTHER FAITHS.

"To-day the Episcopal schools are well attended by the Mormon children. We do not object, and do not fear that they will forget their faith. Our missionary system, which now pervades every corner of the earth, affords great opportunity for observation and the development of intelligence which traveling gives. Through this means it is not unfrequent to find in the person of an humble farmer a man who has been all over the globe. We are a reading people. A family up in New York State wrote to a friend of mine asking how many papers he took, and stating that the New Yorkers received six different publications. They were surprised to learn from my friend that he actually received seventeen magazines and newspapers from the East alone.

ECCLESIASTICAL LAW SUPREME.

"What are the obstacles in the way of a divorce in Utah?" asked the *Herald* man, with a desire to turn the conversation into a legal channel.

"There are no obstacles of any kind to an ecclesiastical or civil divorce upon justifiable cause, and there is not one-half the expense attending the procurement of the document. If Ann Eliza had only asked for a divorce, if she had

gone to President Young and told him what she wanted, he would have divorced her, and it would not have cost her anything. We do not recognize anything in the form of a separation. An ecclesiastical divorce is absolute. We claim, and I think justly, that the Probate Courts should have jurisdiction in divorce cases."

NOT A TEST OF THE SYSTEM.

"What do you think of the rulings in the present case?"

"I feel confident that if any other person than a wife of President Young had applied for a divorce the District Judge would have sent the case to the Probate Court, and would not have entertained it for a moment. As it is, however, there is a chance for considerable notoriety in this instance, and the Judge is determined to improve it."

"Is this case regarded as an evidence of the falling off of the believers?"

"Not at all. It in no way impairs the faith in or efficacy of the system of polygamy. It is merely an evidence of the foolish course of one woman, and it is not the first instance either in the history of the world. There will not be any further trouble in the family, whether she is successful or not. We do not fear an explosion of that sort. Ann Eliza can never come back into the family relations. I am sure, however, that my father will provide for her. Good afternoon."—*New York Herald, August 13th.*

UTAH NEWS.

We have received Utah papers up to August 24th, from which we take the following:—

THE TEMPLE.—We understand the laying of several additional courses of rock on the walls of the Temple will be commenced in a few days. Mr. Truman O. Angel has been at work designing and having constructed a most ingenious arrangement by which the huge blocks of granite are to be raised upon the walls and adjusted in their places. Before having this apparatus made he constructed a model, by which its practicability was thoroughly demonstrated. There will be four of those scaffolds upon which the derricks will be raised, one near each corner of the interior of the building, and by this means every portion of the walls will be reached without the necessity of changing the location of the apparatus. A large number of hands are at work on the Temple Block and a considerable quantity of rock is cut and ready for laying, probably sufficient for three more courses. The progress now being made in the building of the Temple must certainly be very gratifying to every true Latter-day Saint.—*News, August 16th.*

The anti-"Mormon" newspapers, published in Salt Lake City and which have been merely "gasping" for some time past have, with one exception, died from a natural consequence—"lack of the "needful." The exception has changed hands, so that its demise is merely delayed.

The *Beaver Enterprise* is the name of a new paper first started in Southern Utah.

UTAH SOUTHERN.—A large quantity of iron for the extension of the Utah Southern R. R. has been shipped and is on the way.

Associate Justice Emerson, having disposed of the cases on the law and motion calendars of the Third District Court, yesterday afternoon took his departure for Provo, his own district. He will open Court in Provo on Tuesday, Aug. 26th.—*Herald.*

Two days' meetings were held in Ogden on Saturday and Sunday, August 16th and 17th.

There were two days' meetings held at Logan, Cache County, commencing

on Saturday morning, August 23rd. Prests. B. Young, Smith and others of the leading authorities of the Church were present.

A terrible tornado passed over Bingham on the 21st ult., causing some destruction of property.

At the mouth of Dry Fork a cloud burst, washing away about three miles of grade of the Bingham Railroad.

THE THEATRE IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr George Romney, who has the doing of the work, with a strong force of carpenters, is ripping up and tearing asunder in the theatre at a most terrific rate. The entire parquette is torn up; the stage is being lowered and the pitch changed; the floor of the auditorum is also being graded differently; the sides of the parquette are a mass of naked timbers preparatory to the erection of handsome side stalls; the lower portions of the proscenium are torn out to make room for elegant stage boxes; and altogether a complete revolution of the interior is being made.—*Herald.*

Sexton Taylor reports that the total number of interments in Salt Lake City for 1873, up to Aug. 18th, is 318. This is a decrease of 108 on the mortality of last year.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—A very important point was decided yesterday by Judge Emerson in the case of Mary G. Hussey vs. Job Smith. The particulars of the case are these: Job Smith in 1868 mortgaged certain premises at Salt Lake to J. M. Bernhisel. A bill in chancery for the foreclosure of the mortgage was filed in the Third District Court in '70, and a summons was served by the U. S. Marshal, but Job Smith did not appear. The mortgage was foreclosed in January, 1871, and the U. S. Marshal, as directed by Judge McKean, sold the property in the following March. Mr. W. Jennings was the purchaser, and he in the same month deeded the premises to Mrs. Hussey. Subsequently the City was entered by the Mayor, and Job Smith, proving possessory right to the premises, received a certificate of title. Judge Emerson decided that Job Smith had a legal right to the property, and it follows that not only was the sale by the U. S. Marshal illegal, but all other similar sales which were made by that officer under Judge McKean's rulings, were also illegal, and consequently void, the Territorial Marshal being the proper officer to attend to the business, as he cautioned the public at the time through the newspapers of the Territory. Judge Emerson seems to be guided, as all judges ought to be, solely by the law as he finds and understands it. If the Chief Justice had taken this position he would have saved himself a vast amount of trouble and preserved his reputation, which, as a lawyer and a judge, we fear is now irreparably destroyed.—*Ogden Junction.*

MORE SHOOTING.—We learned, about half-past four o'clock, that a woman had just been making a target of her husband, sending a bullet through his coat, without wounding him, however. We are informed that the parties are Mr. and Mrs. White, and that the man is a stage driver. After she fired one shot the husband disarmed her.—*News, Aug.* 18.

Miss E. R. Snow has been making a visit to Provo, and was received by the brass band and a large number of citizens.

Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon has published his valedictory, his numerous other duties and especially his position at Washington, as Delegate for Utah, requiring closer attention than he could give them were he to continue as Editor of the *Deseret News.* Elder David O. Calder, who has but recently returned from his mission to Europe, has succeeded Elder Cannon as Editor and Publisher of the *News.*

The fruits of the earth do not more obviously require labor and cultivation to prepare them for our use and subsistence than our faculties demand instruction and regulation, in order to become upright and valuable members of society, useful to others, or happy to ourselves.—"Barrow."